

# AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

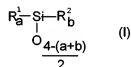
Please amend the claims without prejudice, without admission, without surrender of subject matter, and without any intention of creating any estoppel as to equivalents, as follows.

In the Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended)

1. An aqueous defoamer emulsion for defoaming a cooling lubricant concentrate comprising
  - A) at least one active defoaming substance and
  - B) an oil-in-water emulsion comprises which is at least one organopolysiloxane compound having a viscosity of  $\geq$  about  $1 \cdot 10^6$  mPas at room temperature and water, and

wherein the at least one organopolysiloxane compound is a compound of the formula (I)



in which

$R^1$  is an alkyl radical,

$R^2$  has the definition selected from the group consisting of  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , where

$R^3$  identically or differently within the molecule is a branched or unbranched hydrocarbon radical which has at least 5 carbon atoms, and which optionally contains multiple bonds and/or contains heteroatoms ~~and which has at least 5 carbon atoms,~~

$R^4$  is a radical  $-(CH_2)_c-(AO)_d-R^7$ , where

A is an ethylene, propylene, i-propylene, butylene or styrene radical and

c is 2 or 3;

d is 1 to 100;

$R^7$  is H or  $R^3$ , with the proviso that  $R^4$  constitutes not more than 10% of the radicals  $R^2$ ,

$R^5$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of  $R^1$ , -OH, -OC<sub>1-4</sub>, aryl and styrene,

a is a value from 1 to about 2,

b is a value from 0 to 1;

wherein the at least one active defoaming substance (A) is not the same as the oil-in-water emulsion (B) .

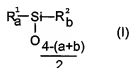
Claim 2 (original)

2. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mean particle size of the dispersed phase in the oil-in water emulsion B is in the range between about 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Claim 3 (cancelled)

Claim 4 (previously presented)

4. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1 comprises at least one organopolisiloxane compound of the formula:



in which

$\text{R}^1$  is an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$\text{R}^2$  has the definition selected from the group consisting of  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$ , where

$\text{R}^3$  identically or differently within the molecule is a branched or unbranched hydrocarbon radical, which optionally contains multiple bonds and/or contains heteroatoms and which has 5 to 26 carbon atoms,

$\text{R}^4$  is a radical  $-(\text{CH}_2)_c-(\text{AO})_d-\text{R}^7$ , where

A is an ethylene, propylene, i-propylene, butylene or styrene radical and

c is 2 or 3;

d is 1 to 100;

$R^7$  is H or  $R^3$ , with the proviso that  $R^4$  constitutes not more than 10% of the radicals  $R^2$ ,

$R^5$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of  $R^1$ , -OH, -OC<sub>1-4</sub>, aryl, and styrene,

a is a value from 1 to about 2,

b is a value from 0 to 1,

with the proviso that the organosiloxane has a viscosity that is  $\geq 1 \cdot 10^6$  mPas at room temperature.

Claim 5 (original)

5. The aqueous defoaming emulsion as claimed in claim 4 wherein  $R^1$  is methyl.

Claim 6 (original)

6. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organopolysiloxane in component B) is crosslinked, rubber-elastic or elastomeric polymer.

Claim 7 (previously presented)

7. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1, wherein the  $R^3$  radicals are alkyl radicals having 5 to 20 carbon atoms and in which up to 5% of the  $R^3$  alkyl radicals are optionally replaced by OH groups.

Claim 8 (previously presented)

8. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1, wherein a is between 1.5 and about 2.

Claim 9 (previously presented)

9. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 1, wherein b is  $< 0.5$ .

Claim 10 (original)

10. The aqueous defoamer emulsion according to claim 9, wherein b is  $< 0.1$ .

Claim 11 (previously presented)

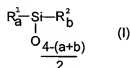
11. A method for increasing the defoaming properties and/or storage properties of a defoamer formulation in a cooling lubricant concentrate which comprises adding a compound of the formula:

in which

$R^1$  is an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$R^2$  has the definition selected from the group consisting of  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ , where

$R^3$  identically or differently within the molecule is a branched or unbranched



hydrocarbon radical, which optionally contains multiple bonds and/or contains heteroatoms and which has 5 to 26 carbon atoms,

$R^4$  is a radical  $-(CH_2)_c-(AO)_d-R^7$ , where

A is an ethylene, propylene, i-propylene, butylene or styrene radical and

c is 2 or 3;

d is 1 to 100;

$R^7$  is H or  $R^3$ , with the proviso that  $R^4$  constitutes not more than 10% of the radicals  $R^2$ ,

$R^5$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of  $R^1$ , -OH, -OC<sub>1-4</sub>, aryl, and styrene,

a is a value from 1 to about 2,

b is a value from 0 to 1,

with the proviso that the organosiloxane has a viscosity that is  $\geq 1 \cdot 10^6$  mPas at room temperature;

to the defoamer formulation.

Claim 12 (original)

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the compound of formula (I) is present in approximately 50% aqueous concentrate, in which the mean particle size of the discontinuous phase is in the range between 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  and 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Claim 13 (original)

13. An aqueous cooling lubricant which comprises the aqueous defoamer emulsion according to claim 1.

Claim 14 (original)

14. A polymer dispersion which comprises a polymer and the aqueous defoamer emulsion according to claim 1.

Claim 15 (original)

15. A printing ink which comprises a pigment and the aqueous defoamer emulsion according to claim 1.

Claim 16 (previously presented)

16. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 7, wherein  $R^2$  is  $R^3$ , wherein the  $R^3$  radicals are alkyl radicals having 5 to 20 carbon atoms and in which up to 5% of the  $R^3$  alkyl radicals are optionally replaced by OH groups.

Claim 17 (previously presented)

17. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 16, wherein a is between 1.5 and about 2.

Claim 18 (previously presented)

18. The aqueous defoamer emulsion as claimed in claim 17, wherein b is  $< 0.5$ .

Claim 19 (previously presented)

19. The aqueous defoamer emulsion according to claim 18, wherein b is  $< 0.1$ .

Claim 20 (previously presented)

20. The method of claim 11, wherein:

$R^3$  radicals are alkyl radicals having 5 to 20 carbon atoms and in which up to 5% of the  $R^3$  alkyl radicals are optionally replaced by OH groups; and

the oil-in-water emulsion comprises at least one organopolysiloxane compound of the formula (I) in which a is between 1.5 and about 2 and  $b < 0.1$ .